Who are the Loyalists. -- A Test. --- The

Amnestr Oath.

The lexicographer has defined the loyalist to be "a person who adheres to his sovereign; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution." We have just emerged from a revolution, in which the loyalist was particularly known, in contra-distinction to the disloyalist, as one who adhered to the government of the United States, and defended its cause. The military progress of this revolution has been checkedthe armies, upon which it mainly relied for success, having been surrendered and their organizations dissolved. But the political relations of the States, which revolted against the authority of the government, have not been readjusted upon a basis satisfactory to the whole people; and it is clear that the difficulties arising from this disturbed condition of public affairs, which daily perplex us, had their immediate origin in that revolt, attempted revolution, or rebellion.

The military power of the government of the United States has conquered the armed forces of the rebellion, but there are other agencies necessary to be used in restoring the proper, practical and political relations of the States to the government, which the military power cannot and was never intended to accomplish. To these agencies, constitutionally employed, the military becomes a subordinate, co-operative power. And as it was disloyalty in any person to oppose the military power, when engaged in the sup-pression of armed rebellion, so it is disloyalty in any one to oppose the agencies now used by the government to restore the proper, practical relations of the States to the Union. This proposition would seem to be self-evident, for these agencies are employed to settle the difficulties occasioned by an attempt at revolution partially successful, and until they are composed the revolution is not ended. Therefore, to oppose the means-adopted by the government to accomplish this purpose, is to endeavor to protract the revo-lution; and so familiar have many of our people become to rebellion, permitting it to engross all their thoughts and affections, that they are too prone to continue their efforts to keep it up, by being hasty without provocation or good reason, to offer opposition to the means, agencies or instrumentalities em ployed by the government for its final suppression. Nor are such persons to be found without some reasons for such conduct; for man by nature is ever eager to justify himself, and whether such justification be satisfactory to others or not, it is usually satisfac-

The unmistakable loyalist, according to the definition already rendered, is that persons who adhered and adheres to his allegiance to the government, and defended and still defends its cause. This defence is confined to no particular kind of weapons-its efficacy alone depending upon that, one sort being best used at one time, another at another. If the spirit be willing, as the spirit of the loyal man ever is willing to de fend the government, it is enough. There may be, there are circumstances, which compel inaction and silence-circumstances which control not only individuals but large masses of men, and which may also impel involuntary participation with disloyalists in acts of treason There are conscript-laws more cruel than the grave which they populate-tithe-laws more exacting of the farmer's substance than the brazen furnace of Heaven in mid-summer's drouth-a military tyranny, which more sternly stifles the voice of the freeman, than does the dungeon's walls the dismal cries of its fettered captive! But there is naught which can turn the loyalist from his allegiance, save the action of his own WILL. For such action, he is responsible to his God and an outraged govern-

tory to himself.

It is perceived, therefore, that of loyalists there may be two classes-one without spot or blemish, and another composed of those, who were forced, by the unfortunate position in which they were placed, to give aid to treason to a certain extent. The former class, among us, experience no difficulty in resuming all their relations to the government as citizens; the latter does, owing to the invol untary vet undeniable aid which its members have given to rebellion or attempted revolution. It-the latter-is the more numerous class. And it is also an unquestioned fact that, of those who compose it many are more widely recognized as loyalists than any of the former, for the very reason that being for ed into the rebellion, their efforts against such coercion, and the rebellion itself, readered them pecularly conspicuous. So that in each Southern State there are known leaders of this class, and in each county known followers, who were branded as traitors to the Confederacy, and still bear the mark. In the army and at every precinct at home these unmistakable loyalists were known and are still known.

To the first and last named classes of loyalists, the President entrusted the work of reorganizing the Southern States, which had attempted revolution,-to them, the Congress still desires it to be entrusted, and the President has reaffirmed that to be his position. But, in spite of the Executive and Legislative departments of government, the work entrusted to the loyal has been wrested from them by the disloyal, in whose hands it now drags its slow length along. One department has strangely sanctioned this unjust reversion of power-the other has not.

ists experience difficulty in resuming all their relations as citizens to the government.-They do not censure the government for this, nor can they blame themselves, but they properly lay the fault at the door of those who forced them to the commission of acts of a treasonable nature. And what renders their position in this respect more galling, is the fact that it places them on a factitious equality with traitors, who are odious to them not only for the crime which they have committed against the government, but for the personal injuries which they have wantonly inflicted on Union men and their innocent families. These traitors take advantage of this, the political misfortune of their loval neighbors, and exclaim, with a semblance of truth, "if you are loyal, we are loyal; if we are traitors, you are traitors!" But this is There is a line of division-on one side must stand the loyal, on the other the disloyal. For the issue made in the last contest was the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. There was a party in the South, which at first boldly opposed it, but was at length forced to succumb-to yield physically. And aithough, as most able to expect, during the war many departed able to expect. sically. And although, as most reasonfrom its faith to the ranks of the disloyal and learned to labor voluntarily for the establishment of the Confederacy, yet the great majority of that party remained and still remains true to first principles—a love for and preference of the Union to any and all other governments. This divided the loyal from the disloyal at the hour of the attempted disrupture of the government-it is a principle which has been cherished by every Union man, and equally loathed by the disloyalist, so that, now as then, it distinguishes the loyal citizen and his household from the disloyal, even so much as a love for the Lord distinguishes the Christian man from the

Again, the present test oath, enacted by Congress in 1862, now debars the larger portion of our loyal people from holding office under the government of the United States. But it is, nevertheless, a source of gratifica-tion, that while it thus operates against them, it likewise excludes the disloyal, (who would otherwise press with impudent effrontery in-to such places of profit;) and that it also entrusts the offices of the general government to the few among us, who are without spot or blemish. It is, therefore, better thus than otherwise. But while such is the case

State. Here a test oath has not been applied, quently all the offices, with few are in the hands of the disloyal. It is evident, therefore, that the second class of loyal citizens among us are excluded from National offices by Congressional legislation (in which there is no hope of speedy alteration,) and by a majority of disloyal citizens rights. from aiding in the control of State affairs. although such control was given to them in conjunction with their more fortunate friends, who can subscribe the test oath. So that there low them, and that is the freedmen, who are deprived of all political rights.

It has been confidently assumed that every truly loyal man entertains, and has ever entertained, a love for and preference of the Union to any and all other governments. It is as-serted with equal confidence that no disloyal man can honestly subscribe this sentiment. And herein is the test-let each reader now ask himself this question "have I ever preferred and do I now prefer the government of the United States to any and all other governments, and am I determined from henceforth to maintain my allegiance to said govern-ment inviolate?" The heart of the conscious loyalist will instantly respond in the affirmative-that of the disloyalist be filled with dark and damning doubts.

Therefore, it is probable that a test has ocen discovered, which, like Ithuriel's spear is potent to detect that devil of treason, which, "squat toadlike at the ear" of traitors, ever whispers "you are loyal, if he is loyal!' Then why should the loyalist hesitate to apply it?

The following test-oath is now suggested for the consideration of the loyal people of North-Carolina. It does not pretend to be infallible-there may be those who will slip through its meshes, as objectionable as the vilest secessionist; but, if there be no merit in it at all, it may at least serve to awaken inquiry upon an important subject.

Test-oath to be offered to all voters and office holders under the government of the State of North-Carolina-those who refuse to take it to be disqualified as to voting and olding office, as follows:

" I., A. B., do solemnly swear that I do now and have ever preferred the government of the United States of America to any and all other governments, either real or pretended, past or present; and that I will henceforth faithfully protect, support and defend the Constitution of the said United States and the Union of the States thereunder. So help me God." [To be in force for the number of

The Amnesty Oath which was administered last Spring, Summer and Fall, was not a test of loyalty, because the most disloyal person could subscribe it as readily as the most loval. It ensured protection to the loval and parole for treason to the disloyal. Some of the latter took it to recommence business, others from fear of expatriation, and every notable traitor, who dared refuse to take it, (there were none,) at once became liable to arrest for acts of treason. True, it was made a qualification for voting, but who will pretend to say that it was then regarded as a test of loyalty-discriminating between the loyal and the disloyal as to acts of treason voluntarily committed?

So that it appears the amnesty oath did not touch the real question of lovalty. For the great majority of those, who subscribed it, never surrendered their disloyal ideas of States rights, or their love for and preference of the late Confederacy to the Union, This is apparent to every one, who has conversed with them and watched their political maneuvres. body. Col. Milton cordially assented to Those, who have surrendered such ideas and their request, gave them transportation to their disloyal preferences, are so very few in their homes, and bade them adieu, -Petersnumber that it is not impossible to name bury Index. hem man for man in each County of the Commonwealth. MOSCOW.

For the Standard. Union Meeting in Surry County.

of Surry, on Saturday, August 11th, 1866, Jonas Simmons was called to the Chair and J. M. Marshall appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following citizens were apthe action of the meeting-Tyrey Riddle, Wm. Taylor, Rufus H. Redman, John Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Ira Shelton, Henry Haymore, Samuel Forkner, and J. M. Marshall.

ble and resolutions:

It has been asserted that one class of loval-

port of Rebels and Secessionists for office. 3. That we deplore the condition of the country in which we live; that the spirit of since our earliest recollection until within a disaffection is on the increase, sectional hate | few years past, trying to get communication is nurtured by a large class of those, who from the coal fields to the outer world, and failed in their attempts to overthrow the yet she has never succeeded. She has spent government and the liberties of the people, money enough, first and last, on the deep and by a class of professed Unionists who river navigation, to build a railroad half way were always unstable, in the head winds round the State, all to no purpose, and now,

four years bloody struggle. ment to public trust in this County or in the | and it has not been completed yet. State or nation, of those who are lending using all their efforts to promote the unity and stability of republican government throughout the whole country.

5. That we approve the report of the ma-Congress. It is an able document, eminent- stated in a recent official document : ly just in its deductions and liberal in its accessions towards the people of the Rebel an, 137,109; Palermo, 194,463; Genoa, 137,-

6. That the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will enable Congress to remove the disability that now deprives many of our true men from holding office in the government of the United States.

rebellion and traitors generally, and in favor of reconstruction upon a basis of satisfaction and permanent endurance.

8. That we recommend the holding of a State Convention, at Raleigh, of true Unionists, to consider the true interest of the people and lay down a platform that all the Union men of the State can take their stand

nt of the United States, yet we offer the right hand of fellowship to all who are truly loyal at heart and well-disposed, and in good faith accept the situation, and we ask them to unite with us in everthrowing rebellion, for it is opposed to the true interest of the country, of freedom and equal

10. That we much deplore the divergence of the legislative and executive departments of the national government, and we hope and trust they yet may harmonize upon just remains at present but one class of people be- principles by which the Union may be restored on a lasting basis, freed from the causes that led to the rebellion, and thereby treachery and treason against the United States government made odious. 11. That the proceedings of this meeting

be sent to the North-Carolina Standard for publication. JONAS SIMMONS, Ch'm. J. M. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

Just out of their Holes-Four Confed-

erates Come in and Surrender.

The serenity of the office of the commanding officer of this post was agitated, on yesterday, by the apparition of four Confederate soldiers, who gaves the names and "descriptive list" as follows:

Anthony Monkas, Co. E. 53d Georgia Infantry, 3d Army Corps, A. N. V. Thos. Wells, ditto. Jas. Brinberter, ditto.

Allan Tewksberry, 48d La., ditto. A more ragged set of mortals had never appeared before the Colonel during all the dealings he has ever had with the "ragged rebels" of Lee's army. Tewksberry was a sort of walking illustration of original patchwork. His clothing had been tied and sewed and stuck together with string and thread

and thorns, until there did not appear a solitary square inch upon it which had not been tied up, sewed up, or stuck up in some way or other. His companions were not quite as badly off, one baying a pair of blue. Yankee pantaloons with only a half dozen rents in it; another hiding the raggedness of his grey pants with a flowing, though ribbonry, Yankee overcoat, and the other making his decency apparent by concealing the defects of his upper garments with an old oil cloth

fly, awfully bedaubed with mud.

Tewksberry, stated to the Colonel that he and his party stopped on the Appomattox. about 7 miles above the city, after the evacuation of Petersburg, for the purpose, at first, of resting; that they staid longer than they expected, and were cut off. They then made a yow to live on that spot, and never go home or give up until the Confederacy was completely annihilated. They sought out a cave on the banks of the river, which at that point is very rocky, and after some little industry succeeded in erecting for themselves a most comfortable little home, Here they lived upon fish and game and occasional roasting ears during all last summer. and upon bread made of corn they had gathered from the corn-fields and an occasional pig they found without a mother, in their rambles during the winter. This spring and summer they lived as they did last sum mer, but recently hearing from an old negro man that the Confederacy had undoubtedly gone up," they concluded to quit the harparian life and surrender. They marched to the city yesterday morning, with their muskets and accoutrements, stacked arms in front of headquarters, sent in word that they were the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia and that they wished to surrender upon the conditions accorded to the main

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE STATE .-Very few men give themselves the trouble to think, understandingly, of the immense mineral wealth of our State. At least ten thous-At a public meeting of the Union people and men could be profitably employed withof the Hollow-Spring District, in the County | in her borders, delving for the rich treasures which underlie her surface, if the attention of capitalists could only be turned in this direction. We are credibly informed that at the copper mines of Jackson and adjoining pointed a committee to prepare matter for counties alone, it requires from forty to fifty wagons and teams daily to haul the rich oar to the railroads for shipment, when the mines are properly worked; and the mines already discovered on this side of the moun-The committee after consultation reported tains, are said to be equally rich. They canthrough J. M. Marshall the following pream- not be worked, however, because there is no coal in their vicinity for smelting purposes, WHEREAS, The approaching elections for and to haul the oar to a railroad would Governor and members of the Legislature | ruin the profits. Once the road is completed will be held this fall; and whereas, we a through the mountains, these rich oars, as portion of the Union people of the County | well as thousands of others, which the keen of Surry, feel a deep interest in the success of eye of the mineralogist would soon discover, true and tried Union men at the next elec- will be shipped down to the neighborhood tions, and desire to inform our Union friends of the coalfields in Chatham county, probabthroughout the State and nation of our ly to Greensboro', to be smelted and preparviews of public policy; and whereas, it be ed for market. In addition to copper and hooves the friends of the government, the other finer metals, the mountains of this friends of humanity, the friends of justice, State abound in mines of iron ore than the friends of liberty and equal rights to all, which perhaps none are richer on the contito take their position distinctly, with the nent. These massive beds of mineral wealth friends of Union and as against rebellion and are so far removed from water or railroad the sympathisers with a dead Confederacy; transportation that the working of them cannot pay until transportation is supplied. 1. Resolved. That we as a people are iden- When that is done, they will at once become tified in feeling and interest with the Union great sources of wealth to the State, as well people throughout the State and nation, that as to those who may be so unfortunate as to we deplore the necessity that impels us to own and work them. Even the immense the course that we now take for the protec- quarreys of marble, than which none on the tion of our rights and liberties as a people continent are finer, which this mountain road and to preserve the same to our posterity. | will penetrate, would, in the course of time, 2. That the course pursued by certain in- almost pay for building the road. Strange dividuals, who set themselves up as leaders as it may seem, portions of our mountain of the Union party, is utterly unworthy the | country, equally rich in mineral wealth, and name of loyalty much less leaders and guides surrounded by civilization for the last fifty to the party. That they are doing more years or more, have been less explored and harm to the cause of restoration, to the peace | are less known to mineralogists and miners and quiet of the country than avowed reb- generally, than the Rocky Mountains of the els and secessionists can do at the present lar off West, where the buffalo, bear, panther time; for they become the willing tools of and Indian still roam together in their nathe rebels and secessionists to accomplish tive wildness and ferocity. Why is this? their base designs of sowing the seeds of sec. We know no reason but the tardiness of our tional hate and strife, that have well nigh people in penetrating those mountain regiruined our country, and the only return one with the flery steed, and thus opening

they get for their faithless course, is the sup- up the way for enterprise and commerce. North-Carolina, it seems, has been par ularly unfortunate. She has been, ever and current of every shifting prospect of the for the last, we do not know how many years, our people have been pecking away at 4. That we protest against the appoint- a railroad from Raleigh to the coal fields,

Well do we deserve the appellation of Old their aid to disaffect and divide the Union Rip Nan Winkle. It is high time we should people North and South, but in all cases pre- wake up from our lethargy, invite labor and those that have been true and tried capital into our midst, and make us a State friends of humanity and civil liberty, and are of which we shall be truly proud .- Newbern

THE CITIES OF ITALY.—The population of the eight principal cities in the kingdom of jority of the Reconstruction Committee of Italy at the beginning of this year is thus Naples, 447,065; Turin, 204,615; Mil-

The annual address of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, Episcopal, shows that 976 per-sons have been confirmed during the past 7. That we approve the course of W. W. Holden of this State, in the bold and patriotic priesthood, and that there are 131 parishes stand he has taken for the Union, and against on the roll of the Convention, and 153 clergyman. The parochial report gives 10,550 families, and fourteen thousand two hundred and flity communicants.

986; Florence, 114,363; Bologna, 109,395;

Messina, 103,324.

The whole population of the colony of Liberia, A frica, is estimated at 74,000, of whom 14,000 are said to be civilized. 1,220 Union men of the State can take their stand upon.

The works were polled at the last election. The exports last year amounted to \$500,000; the is the case different in differ

ell Holmes (physician, philosopher and poakes which have been made in medicine:

arteries for a supposed aneurism—which was only a little harmless tumor-and he killed is patient. Dr. Dease, of Dublin, was more ortunate in a case he holdly declared an abcess, while others thought it was an aneurism. He thrust a lancet into it, and proved himself in the right. Soon after he made a similar diagnosis. He thrust in his lancet, a hundred paces from the spot; the mason-and out gushed the patient's blood, and his ry and scaffolding are in the course of erectlife with it. The next morning Dr. Dease, found him dead and floating in his blood .-He had divided the femoral artery. I have ceremony, or military degradation : a prodoomed people, and seen others doom them, over and over again, on the strength of phy sical signs, and they have lived in the most contumacious and scientifically unjustifiable manner, and some are still living. I see two men in the street very often, who were both as good as dead in the opinion of all who saw them in their extremity. People will insist upon living, sometimes, though maniestly moribund

In Dr. Elder's life of Kane you will find a story of this sort, told by Dr. Kane himself; The captain of the ship was dying of scurvy, but the crew mutinied, and he gave up dying for the present to take care of them. -An old lady near her end got a little vexed about a proposed change in her will, ordered a coach, and was driven twenty miles to the

Cotton Mathers tell some good stories which he picked up in his experience, or out of his books, showing the untenable equilibrium of prognosis. Simon Stone was shot in nine places, and as he lay for dead, the Indians made two backs with a bachet to cut his head off. He got well, however, and was a lusty fellow in Cotton Mathers' time. Jabez Musgrove was shot with a bullet that went in his ear and came out of the eye on the other side. A couple of bullets went through his body also. Jabez got well, however, and

lived many years. Per contra, Colonel Rossiter, cracking a lumstone with his teetn, broke a molar and ost his life. We have seen physicians dying, like Spigellus, from a scratch, and a man who had a crow-bar shot through his head, alive and well. These extreme cases are warnings. But you can never be too cautious in your diagnosis, in view of the great uncertainty of the course of any disease not long watched, and the many unexpected turns it may take

EUGENCE IN THE CHOLERA HOSPITALS .-A Paris letter gives the following account of the recent visit of the Empress of the French

At the station but five persons-the preect, the mayor, the bishop, the procureur general and Madame Conneau-received her majesty, who instantly drove to the Hotel Dien. She not only entered every cholera ward, but stood for some minutes by the bedide of every patient, and, taking the hand of each -in most instances already damp with the dews of death-bent low to catch the answers to her thoughtful inquiries. As she was about to quit the hospital perceived two little children weeping bit-

They had just heard of the death of their last parent. The empress, kissing the forehead of the little girl, immediately said, "Je perbolus. les adopte." Among those who were showing symptoms of convalescence was a young English girl sentenced to three months' in- of such "mean whites" as Andrew carceration, and who had been removed from wrote proudly: the town prison to the hospital on being seized with illness. The poor girl, encouraged by the sympathizing expression and family, and having not only the education gentle kindness of the empress, ventured to and manners of a gentleman, but the natural imploreher to intercede for her release, which, hereditary characteristics also. of course, she is certain of obtaining.

From the Hotel Dieu her Majesty went to the prefecture, where the ladies of the town were assembled to meet her. She excused herself from the ceremony of presentation, regretting the shortness of time at her disoosal, and merely bowing as she passed hrough the saloon, partook of a hasty luncheon and started with as little delay as possible for the charitable refuge in the Fau-bourg Nozou, thence to the Maison des Petites Sœur des Pauvres, which visit was specially gratifying, as its inmates are of the poorest and lowest class of society; thence to

he Maison de Secours de Notre Dame de St. Seu, to Cazette, and to St. Jacques. At each of these institutions it was remarked that she rer ained longest by the side of the dying and worst cases. To describe the enthusiasm excited by the visit to this plague stricken city, is impossible. For hours McKesson asked hum if he "took it up." after she had quitted the sick wards the poor Tate replied "no," but he wished him to suffering patients repeated to each other the words of encouragement and of religion and consolation this gracious woman had poured on their despairing hearts. Before the station she insisted on stopping at an orphan house, and though evidently much exhausted got out of her carriage and remained sufficiently long to see all the children, and bestow words of approbation on the committee which had met, scarcely venturing, however, to hope that after so much fatigue and painful excitement her strength would permit off tracted from the body of the deceased.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS .- In these times, when it can be no longer disputed that the Asiatic cholera exists among us in an epidemic form, there are a few sanitary rules 'which | Collectors of Internal Revenue in reply to tax all should, as far as lies in their power, ob- notices on incomes of 1864. We copy verserve. Keep the person and premises clean, batim et literatim : and avoid the presence of all decaying vegetable matter. Wear light flannel next the Mr. - Ga .: skin, if it is procurable, and regulate the DEAR SIR-I received your notice of amclothing according to the changes in the nuel Tax in due time, permit me to say the temperature of the atmosphere. Eat whole- tax ware made uppon me by Mr. Asst. Assesme food in the usual quantities, but ban- sor ---. The corn ware corn the Governish stale vegetables and all those articles ment had from me I never received one cent which experience has taught are liable to for and the little negroes for supporting them create disturbances of the stomach or bowels. which I was forced to do in 1864. I posses-They who have been in the habit of using sed what some people called property in. stimulating drinks should not drop them off 1864. I am insolvent, have a family of 10 suddenly, nor increase the quantity; but it children and no corn. would we suspect, be better to let malt liquors entirely alone. All'excess, at any rate, is dangerous, and should be postponed to safer times. Keep out of the night air and out of the rain as much as possible, and if necessary exposure is found to have produced changes in the action of the digestive organs, see at once that the means for counteraction | necessary for me to say anything more only are provided. Every one must become a if there were a toll bridge between here and watchman over himself. The premonitory Columbus I would not be able to get there. symptoms of the disease, a sense of weakness in the region of the intestines, and incipient diarrhoe, are well enough understood; let them never be neglected; for an hour's neglect will often insure a fatal termination. Above all things, keep as tranquil as possible. which may cause a sense of fear to arise.

NEW COTTON .- The first bale of new cot ton was received here to day, by the Selma and Meridian Railroad, from Robt. A. Hardie, Newbern, consigned to Hardie & Robertson, and now stored at the warehouse of offered for sale. - Selma Times.

WEIGHT OF COTTON BALES.-The following statement, which may be relied upon, will materially assist our readers to a proper understanding of the telegraphic reports concerning the exact quantity of cotton em-All to whom the subject is of importance should either commit it to memory or cut it-Brazilian, 183 lbs.; West Indian, 165 lbs.; a Minnie ball fired from a rifle,

gents in that city, who were involved in the last revolt. At noon, he says, twenty-one Sooner or later every body is tripped up in forming a diagnosis. I saw Velpau, the great French surgeon, the one of the carotid pearance, were taken out of the prisons, and, after being tied together two by two, were placed in carriges with the windows wide open, and escorted by a numerous body of troops to the place of execution, a spot selected on the vacant ground between the Salamanca Palace and the Champs Elysees. One of my friends is having five houses built not ion, and afforded an excellent position for viewing the scene. There was a preliminary menade under the flag; then a discourse, which I could not hear, but which lasted two hours, during which time these unfortunate men must have already suffered a thousand deaths. An enormous crowd which had followed the procession was kept at a distance by the troops. At last the 21 victims were ranged in file at about a yard's distance from the low clay wall, with their backs to the soldiers, and then the discharge took place. Nearly all of them fell. At that moment the Hermanos de la Caridad,or Brothers of Charity, rushed forward to save at least a few, but were repulsed by the troops, and the firing recommenced and continued. The firing went on, and more than two hundred shots were fired. What a sight! I saw one man raising himself three times, house of a relative, and there lived four years | and fall on his knees with his arms extended in a direction from which a piercing voice was heard to shrick in the midst of the massacre, "Frederico! Frederico!" The soldiers then approached the corpses, turned some of them over with their feet, and, still perceiving some signs of life here and there. discharged a last shot point blank. All was then over. The bodies were thrown upon tumbrils, and the regiments filed off some to an air of the "Norma," some to one of the Semiramide." Thirty more are to be shot in a day or two-soldiers also; the rest will

> "MEAN WHITES,"-The World this mornng speaks of the convention of Southern oyalists, to meet in Philadelphia on the 3d of September, as "the Mean White Conven-

> A "Mean white" in the South, before the war, was a man who worked for his living, who supported his wife and children by the labor of his hands, instead of driving slaves on a plantation and living off the fruits of their toil. A mason, a carpenter, a shoemaker, a tailor, was a "mean white," in aristocratic planters' phrase. Andrew Johnson was "mean white," and, indeed, the elegant World, which now calls the Southern levalists 'mean Whites," turned up its nose at both Lincoln and Johnson, in 1864, because they were, in its opinion, "mean whites." Here is the language of the World on those two 'mean whites," Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, in 1864:

> The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency -it is all of a piece; the tail does not shame the head nor the head shame the tail. A rail-splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the back-woods, both growing an in uncouth ignorance, they would form grotesque subject for a satiric poet, who night celebrate them in such strains as Dean Swift bestowed on Whiston and Ditton, or Aristophanes on that servile demagogue, Hv-

During the same canvass another Copperhead journal, moved by the World's contempt

Pendleton [Mr Johnson's competitor] is a blooded man, being descended from a good TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BURKE COUN-

ry .- We have been informed by sentleman from Morganton, that Mr. Robert Tate. a most estimable young gentleman, was brutally murdered in cold blood by James McKesson, last Tuesday. McKesson was the husband of Mr. Tate's sister, and in a drunken fit last week, shot at his wife three times, which caused her to leave home and go to her father's for protection. A few days afterwards, McKesson went and persuaded his wife, upon fair promises of repentance, to return with him to their home. In passing a neighbor's house on the road, he told his wife to proceed on, that he was thirsty and would call and get a drink of water - Here he met Mr Tate who in a mild manner remonstrated with him for the brutal treatment of his sister. McKesson's wife act better in future. McKesson then told him to come out and he would shoot him. Tate not supposing that he would put his threat into execution, perhaps, stepped out at the door, and was shot down, and died in about ten minutes afterwards. Mr. Tate was unarmed, a single man, most worthy gentleman. McKesson made his escape and had not been apprehended at the last accounts. The gun that was used was charged with wood-screws, several of which were ex-

RATHER RICH AND RACY.—The following: letter is a specimen of many received by the

Statesville American.

—, Ga., July —, 1866.

Saul, Saul why persecutest thou me it is-

hard to kick against the pricks. Yr most ob't serv't,

P. S.-Wilson stole my watch may the devil take him. I'm taxed for stealages I have no income whatever therefore it is un-Columbus paper.

SALMON FISHING EXTRAORDINEE .- The-Quebec Chronicle publishes to score of this season's fly-fishing on the River Moisie; which Try not to be afraid, and try to do nothing so far as we know, surpasses anything on record. Two rods fished for nineteen days. and killed 124 fish, weighing 2,517 lbs., an average of over 201 lbs. The 10 largest fish averaged 62 lbs, and the 20 largest 251 lbs. We have never seeen such heavy weights. chronscled. Six grisles are added into the published statement, which (corrected) shows. White & Phares. It weighed 464 pounds in all 130 salmon, weighing 2,569 lbs. Theand is classed Strict Middling. It was not sportsmen ceased fishing on the 8th Julyin the very middle of the season. In the same river, in 1862, three rods fished twentyfive days, killing 318 fish, averaging about 15 pounds.; in 1868 these rods fished 16 days. killing 139 fish, averaging 161 lbs. The weights thus increasing from year to year.

There is now in Paris a Signor Muritari, who profess to be able to make any description of clothing shot proof. The results of this out and carefully preserve it for future reference. Average weight of a bale of cotton of different countries: American, 475 lbs.; East Indian, 387 lbs.; Egyptian, 314 lbs.; him, is reported to have successfully resisted

Tri-Abeekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, . . AUGUST 25. 1866.

The Philadelphia Convention. It would seem that nothing will satisfy the malcontent secession papers of the South but the unconditional submission of the Northern people to such demands as they may make upon them. These papers are vexed with the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. They barely tolerate that body, though it was given out when it was called, that it was to be a body against the radicals, and therefore in their favor. They will take nothing less than a recognition of the righteousness of the rebellion, and a tender respect for the exploded theory of State rights, until such time as they can gain sufficient strength to re-assert those rights, whether in the council chamber or on the field of battle. The Richmond Enquirer, for example, still maintains the doctrine of secession, and prides itself upon the fact that it sees nothing to regret in the rebellious action of the Southern States; and the last Charlotte Times has the following in relation to the principles put forth by the Philadelphia Convention :

"President Johnson seems pleased with the proceedings, The meeting will undoubtedly strengthen him, and may result in the returning to Washington members of Congress who will be more regardful of the Constitution and the indisputable rights of the States. But will even that great boon compensate for the humiliation of having to snow that the prominent men of the South had to vote for degmas such as declared that the Federal Government only waged a defensive war for the preservation of the national life-that it was carried on constitntionally-and that the South was fighting as insurrectionists for the destruction of that rovernment? Now, we ask, is that proposiion true? If so, what becomes of the boasted patriotism and self-devotion of our noble lead? If that proposition is true, then was Lincoln and his myrmidons fully justified in devastating the South and exterminating us if it were necessary to the restoration of the national authority. Then were we rebelsand if caught with arms in our hands were not entitled to be treated as prisoners of war

but as traitors, and should have been hung. These dogmas put forth in Mr. Raymond's address, if true, deprive our struggle of all its grandeur, and sublime devotion to right and justice, and dwindles us down to a wily set of conspirators, who were, through disappointed ambition and desperate circumstances, like Cataline endeavoring to overthrow the government, for selfishness and personal promotion. Nor will any amount of success justify the writing of such an epitaph over the tomb of the Southern dead and over the conduct and character of the living heroes who did and dared to make the lost cause" successful." Who went to Philadelphia from this State,

and silently subscribed to these dogmas ?-Not the despised "straitest sect" Unionists. out such war men as Howard, Graham, Manly, and Barringer. We know of no 'straitest sect" man who proposes to cast nal of Mining say: All the diamonds found odium on the "noble Southern dead." We in Brazil were thrown away, until a Portuposes to do it. We look upon the leaders in immense value among the heaps of gravel the rebellion, so-called, as criminals-we thrown aside. Keeping his council, he conmean such men as Davis, Slidell, Rhett, tinued his search for a few weeks more, and Wigfall, Phelan, Toombs, Pryor, Clay, Barksdale and Benjamin-for they knew better, turn he sent his brother back, who soon was and sinned with their eyes wide open; but equally successful, but being suspected of those who fought on the Southern side were something wrong by the crown officers, he either misguided or conscripted, and but for was arrested and put in prison, upon which their valor and endurance, which saved the and was taken to Portugal, where he was libhonor of the South, every thing would have erated by the King. The whole district was been lost. We have no harsh epithets for these | now ordered to be washed for diamonds. It men. The Northern people have no harsh epithets for them. They were rebels, and so was George Washington until he got to be a have been employed. Not many years since successful revolutionist. But we do not call some French chemists, in analyzing the acthem rebels by way of reflecting on them, and we call no man traitor, except in selfdefence, when we are denounced as a traitor valuable as a polisher of other stones, and to the so-called Confederacy. It might be sells for seventy five cents per carat. It was expected that a "radical" Convention would previously thought to be nothing but iron speak of Southern soldiers as rebels, and of ore or schorl. That discovery has led to the those public men who led in the rebellion as traitors; but we agree with the Times that | said to be abundant. Dr. Stevenson, speakit is a strange thing to see Messrs. Graham, Barringer, Howard, and Manly taking this view and speaking thus, in an Address and in a Platform of Principles, which were ryl in Clarke, and the lazulite in Lincoln, maturely weighed and considered before they were sent forth to the country.

The Drouth.

We have distressing accounts of the drouth from various parts of the State. A friend writing from Carthage, Moore County,

"Times hard, and money scarce. The corn s nearly done for, the drouth being very fatal. I fear we shall not make a support in this section."

We have similar reports from Orange, portions of Granville, Chatham, Wake, and other localities. We learn that the corn crops will be short on the Roanoke and in the Albemarle country. We have not heard from the Wayne and Lenoir region. We are glad however, to state that the corn crops are said to be excellent on the Yadkin and Catawba. Our friends will oblige us by furnishing information in relation to the crops,

The present prospect is that the ensuing year will be one of scarcity. Many of the poor must suffer without help from abroad.

THE PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS.—Wemus t postpone comment. Sufficient for to-day to say that the address, as a whole, commands our earnest endorsement and approbation.-

This being the case, why does not the Sentinel urge Gov. Graham, Mr. Turner, Mr. Clark, and other members elect to Congress who cannot take the oath, to resign, so that members can be elected who will be received by Congress? The Philadelphia Address calls for "loyal" representatives, and the travelling clothes for eight dollars. President has emphatically declared, time and again, that the members of Congress from the Southern States must be persons who can "comply with any existing constitutional or legal test."

But the Sentinel and those for whom it speaks, have no idea of carrying out even the President's plan. They are at heart the worst enemies the President has, and if he should lean upon them they "will pierce him through with many sorrows." Their great effort is to perpetuate confusion and disorder, in the hope that a bloody conflict will take place among the Northern people, Such a conflict would at least gratify their ageance, if it did not give the tunity to make good their independence. Mason.

Union Meetings. meeting held in the County of Surry. The resolutions are ably drawn, and breathe a loyal spirit. The friend who sends us the proceedings of this meeting urges the holding of Union meetings generally throughout the State, in which we concur. Other friends have written us suggesting a State Convention of the Union men, to be held some time next month. If the Unionists of the State desire to hold a Convention, let some of the meetings at once suggest the day, No time is to be lost. We have no authority to name the day.

The Surry meeting, like those held in Hen. derson and Washington Counties, has endorsed the proposed Constitutional amendment. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the true Union men of this State are, as a general thing, in favor of this amendment. Gov. Worth and his faction are opposed to it. Let the people all over the State keep an eye upon those who assail and denounce this amendment, so that Congress may know, at the proper time, who ought to be, and who ought not to be relieved of the disability, in case the amendment should be adopted. We know there are some Union men who are opposed to it. because they apprehend it will enable some unrepentant secessionists, who have never taken an oath to support the federal Constitution, to hold office; but as these persons are moved solely by what may be called excessive Unionism, there will be no barrier to relieving them of the disability.

The Union men of this State hold now, as they did in May, 1865, that the States should return to the Union, not with secessionists and latter-day war men in office, but Union end foremost. Such were the instructions given by President Johnson in August last, to all the Provisional Governors. Those instructions are as binding now as they were then, and we want to see them carried out. We are glad to hear of converts to Unionism. We would take these converts by the hand cordially and induct them into the Union church, but it is neither right nor politic to make elders or preachers of them at once. Gov. Orr, for example, says South-Carolina has " sinned," and that he is sorry for it Now, if Gov. Orr will make good this admission by his acts, he will prove himself a good Union man; but we have no idea he speaks for his State, for two-thirds of his people glory in what they did, and do not admit they have "sinned," but that they were simply overpowered. Such people should not be surprised that the loyal millions of the North and West are in no burry to admit them to the full privileges of the Union. We must cast off all our secession finery," and go back in our "Union rags, 'r You have got to do it, gentlemen, and the sooner the better.

SOMETHING ABOUT DIAMONDS.—The Joure merchant, who was washing, unexpectedly found a diamond of found enough to bring him four millions of dollars when he got home. Fearing to rehe confessed his mission, gave up his booty, vielded from 14,000 to 20,000 ounces per annum, at least four-fifths of which were of inferior quality. From 50,000 to 60,000 hands companying minerals, found what was called black diamonds, now known to be uncrystalized carbon, but so nearly pure that it is washing of the ground over a third time, which proves to be very profitable, as it is ing of the mineral resources of Georgia, says, fine amethysts have been found in Hall countv. Forsyth and Columbia; the topaz in Lumpkin; the cornelian in Rabun; the beaccompanied with splendid crystals of rulite, some weighing twelve ounces. The zircon, in great purity, is found, as an accompaniment of the diamond, all along the belt of itacolumite. The kyanite is found in Elbert county, and the chalcedony is associated with the cornelian in Rabun county, as also the amianthine asbestos of great strength of fiber and over two feet long. The garnet is abundant, but everywhere of a very poor quality. No emeralds have been found. saphire. The opal abounds in the middle counties. The precious or fire opal, however, has only been found in South Carolina, where some valuable specimens were obtained by the late Dr. Andrews, of Charlotte, N. C. Judge Peck, of East Tennessee, found a small emerald in Hawkins county. The ribbon asper is abundant, and pictorial marble of

PROF. W. C. KEER.-This distinguished gentleman, who is Geologist for the State, will deliver a lecture on the subject of Geology, before the Salisbury Lyceum, at the City Hall, on Monday night next. Although Geology will be the subject of the lecture, yet he will not confine himself closely to it, but will make it a popular lecture. Judging from the distinguished reputation of Prof. Kerr, we are confident that his lecture will be an exceedingly able and interesting one. The public generally, and the ladies especially are invited to attend .- Old North State.

An Iowa lady, while breaking some hear eggs, was startled to see a small snake, six inches long and as large as a pipe stem, come out of one of the volks. The yo.k was perfeet, and the snake was coiled up in the white

In London, kid gloves are sold for thirty five to forty cents, a good broadcloth cost for ten to twelve dollars, and a full suit of

fall elections will be held in Vermont and Maine, in the early part of September.— Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Western States hold their elections in October, and Muriland, New York, and Massachusetts in Novem-

Virginia Loyalty. Judge Underwood expresses the opinion that from what he has seen and heard in

Richmond the rebel citizens of that locality will have become so foyal by next October that they will not allow the United States Court to assemble to try Jefferson Davis. New York Teibune.

DAVID'S PEN never wrote more sweetly